The Massillon Independent.

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF TRADE.

The twelfth annual review of trade appears under the above headline, showing comparative statements from local corporations. Business has revived greatly in the past few months, and great preparations are being executed in anticipation of a prosperous new year. Business men enter into the year 1898 with a confidence such as a staunch administration only can bestow. Collections are better, employment has been furnished, and the general outlook is brighter.

MASSILLON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Massillon Bridge Company has enjoyed a fair business year. The shop has run steadily since February, and part of that time was in operation both day and night, employing from 100 to 120 men. During the year 380 contracts, consisting of highway and railroad bridges, viaducts, electric cranes, buildings and steam dredges, have been taken and completed. Among the work was one high truss span, 320 feet long, for Modesto, Cal., weighing 80 tons, and seven cars were required to transport it. The C., T. & V. railway train shed is nearing completion. This building is 540 feet long and 80 feet wide, containing about 800 tons of steel. The passenger trains will be taken to the second floor by way of a steel incline, so as to be on a level with South Water street thus avoiding the stairway formerly in use. The bridge company has constructed three more steel buildings, making eight in all, for the American Tin Plate Company, at Elwood, Ind. Railroad bridge work has been a big item in this year's business, having built a number for the C., P. & A., T. & O. C., K. & M., Pennsylvania Company, W. & L. E., and others. The largest plate girders ever built by this company, two spans of two girders each, 102 feet long, weighing altogether 180 tons, are now being erected on the W. & L. E. railway without delaying traffic in any way. The shipment required seventeen cars. Considerable trouble was experienced in getting cars of sufficient capacity for this consignment. There is at present under construction in the shops a cantilever highway span, 562 feet long, for over the Magdalena river at Honda Colombia, South America, the structural material for a steam dredge for the New York Dredging Co., five electric cranes for the Shaw Electric Crane Co., of Muskegon, Mich., and numerous small highway bridges for all parts of the United States. The year's tonnage will amount to something over 6,000 tons. The prospects seem favorable for the next being a good bridge year.

RUSSELL & CO.

Russell & Co. have had a satisfactory business, but the output was necessarily restricted as compared to 1892. The return of so called "good times," after a lapse of several years, will reach the farmers, so far as any permanent benefit is concerned, last of all. As much of our trade is with them, they must be materially benefited before it can help us to any great extent. We hope for a better business in '98, but until the wheat crop is assured the farm part will be in a measure uncertain, and a conservative policy must be pursued. As the commercial lines feel the first stimulus of returning prosperity, we naturally expect a reasonable increase in the stationery engine, steam plant, road roller and sawmill machinery business.

MASSILLON IRON AND STEEL CO.

Notwithstanding disadvantages created by the miners' strike and the delay in signing the Amalgamated Association scale, as a business year 1897 was reasonably satisfactory. Business was greatly depressed between January 1st and July, but from August 1st to the last day of the year, except one week's delay by lack of coal, the plant has been operated without interruption. The company is much encouraged with the outlook for the coming year and believe that 1898 will show a great improvement in the volume of business over the past few years.

HESS, SNYDER & COMPANY.

The general business of 1897 was not so great as that of 1896, but during the past three months a comparison can be made with the corresponding months in any previous year. We have every indication that the new year will be a prosperous one and in anticipation of this have made additions to our already large line of stoves, steel ranges and furnaces. New and modern machinery has also been added to the equipment which will lessen the cost of production.

OLSON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

Unfortunately, Mr. Olson was compelled to make an assignment during the past year, but he is again in possession of the plant, which is now in operation. The business of the last few months has employed about twenty-five men, and sufficient orders are now on hand to operate the factory for at least four months. All indications point to a profitable business next year.

A. HEIMAN & BRO.

If there is no miners' strike, 1898 will be a good year, judging from present indications. Though the demand for our cars and tools was fairly good in 1897, the long idleness of the miners greatly affected our business.

SMITH BICYCLE AND LIGHT MACHINERY WORKS.

Superintendent Jerome L. Smith has recently been granted patents on various bicycle parts, and in 1898, he says, he will put on the market a bicycle that will be an improvement on the best. He will manufacture of wringers, telephone accessories and various novelties will be continued, as well as general repair work. In 1897, Mr. Smith says, 385 of the bicycles made in his shop were sold. A contract for 350 bicycles has already been made, and many more are pending. Mr. Smith thinks that his force will necessarily have to be increased from five to twelve or more men, in the spring.

ROSEMAN & DIEHM.

Not long ago this paper printed the fact that this firm was manufacturing one of its famous hammers for England, and that its business was very good. This year it may even be better.

WEST SIDE BOILER WORKS.

Since the death of W. M. Rogers, the sons of the latter, J. R. and J. W. Rogers, have successfully continued the business.

REED & COMPANY.

During the past year the business of this firm about equaled that of 1896. Since 1892 the plant has not been operated an entire season, ten months, but during seven months in 1897 there were 51,000 gross of bottles made. The capacity of the factories is 75,000 gross. A considerable delay was experienced in getting the plant started last fall, but the company hopes to continue work until the season ends. There is now a movement on foot among bottle manufacturers to curtail the production, therefore, operations may cease earlier than usual.

MASSILLON STONEWARE CO.

Last December we stated that the incoming year, 1897, presented the gloomiest outlook we had faced for some time. The result was even worse than was anticipated, for prices were cut to and below cost of production. Owing to the failure of the apple and other fruit crops, business fell off forty per cent. The outlook for next year could not be worse; however, we expect to resume work sometime in January.

THE STONE AND FIRE BRICK CO.

The Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's business during the past year was considerably better than that of 1896. At present the plant is closed for repairs in the way of modern machinery which will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000. The outlook for 1898 is most encouraging.

NAVARRE STONEWARE CO.

The plant ran almost continuously during the past year, and during the latter part the volume of business was good. Prices were low, however, and the year's business was not as profitable as expected. The outlook for the coming year is encouraging and the plant will start in full soon after the first of January.

W. R. HARRISON & CO.

Trade was not so heavy during the past year as compared with 1896, but was satisfactory, nevertheless. Collections were exceptionally good, however, which demonstrates that money is more plentiful among the farmers. Our new feature, the family portable steam laundry, has given splendid satisfaction, and a profitable trade is expected next season. The plant has been in operation throughout the year.

CONRAD, DANGLER & BROWN.

Business was not as good as during the preceding year. The continued enforced idleness of so many men has caused a lull in building. Since the rise in the price of wheat our trade with farmers has been better than for several years. In view of the increased prosperity in other lines, we anticipate a much better trade for 1898.

THE BROWN LUMBER COMPANY.

With this firm the year just closed was in every respect the equal of its predecessor, though not exactly what was expected, and the indications are good. From twenty to twenty-five men are given employment the year round.

MASSILLON PAPER COMPANY.

Fifty men and boys have been steadily employed all year, although the volume of business was no greater than in the preceding year. The competition is very sharp just now, but Mr. Silk, nevertheless, thinks that 1898 will be a satisfactory year.

MEUSER & COMPANY.

The holiday trade was satisfactory, and in the summer we did well, but business was dull in the first months of the year. Several good orders are now on hand, and we hope to keep our force of eight men steadily employed throughout 1898.

PERRY H. YOUNG.

Mr. Young reports that while his business in 1897 was not a great improvement over last year's, things are beginning to look brighter, and as carriage builders all over the country predict big business for this year, Mr. Young is hopeful.

CHARLES E. ARCHER.

While there was no boom on the Archer carriage in 1897, the business was nevertheless very fair, and Mr. Archer expects a change for the better, if any at all.

MASSILLON STEAM LAUNDRY.

Manager Rose reports that business in 1897 increased 25 per cent, and that his present working force of eight will be added to and extensive improvements made in the plant in the spring.

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.

Business was never better than in 1897, and there are indications that this ex-

RIDGWAY BURTON AND OTHER COMPANIES.

J. P. Burton continues to be president of three companies—the Ridgway Burton Company, the Fox Lake Coal Company and the Penn Iron and Coal Company. On account of strikes, in part, the Massillon district mines have only worked about half the time through 1897. Since September last our mines have worked full time, and have had a demand for the full capacity of the mines. Our iron blast furnace started last April, producing Bessemer pig iron, and in the last eight months has turned out over forty thousand tons. Very extensive improvements, costing $120,000, caused the output in these eight months to be a greater number of tons than we formerly produced in fifteen months. We sold and delivered the iron as fast as produced, and continue to have a good demand for this grade of iron. It is our decided opinion, that through 1898 there will be a steady, healthy demand for iron and coal for legitimate manufacturing purposes. We do not expect any "boom." Conservative business men do not approve of or hope for a "boom," such as creates an excitement and unhealthy speculation for a short time and terminates suddenly with one side losing largely and a very few making large gains.

R. H. WAINWRIGHT COAL CO.

The general business of 1897 cannot be favorably compared with that of 1896, owing to the recent and prolonged miners' strike, but the past few months have been remarkable and would have been unprecedented had it not been for the scarcity of miners and cars. The Wainwright company operates eleven mines, which are located in the Jackson, Tuscarawas and Massillon districts and the prevalence of the car famine was general among them. The prospects for 1898 are exceedingly bright, and further trouble with strikes is not anticipated. The company opened one new mine during the past year.

HOWELLS MINING CO.

The Hon. Anthony Howells does not anticipate a strike among the miners, and he looks forward to a successful year. In 1897, after the mines resumed operations, trade was very good, and the firm suffered more from lack of cars than orders. This company now has in operation mines at Justus, Dalton and East Greenville.

WARWICK AND UPPER PIGEON RUN COMPANIES.

Mr. E. E. Fox, treasurer and manager of the Warwick and Upper Pigeon Run Coal Companies, is full of hope, and if strikes can be avoided the new year cannot but be a profitable one. In 1897 trade was fair, although the strike greatly interfered with the business. Two mines are operated by these companies.

MASSILLON ELM RUN COAL CO.

Since September, business has been unusually brisk and there is an encouraging outlook. During the past year one new mine was opened and another shaft sunk to coal; which, however, will not be operated until some time in 1898.

CRYSTAL SPRING COAL CO.

Though this firm met with reverses in 1897, it is gradually regaining ground, and now that a new basin of coal is soon to be opened, there is reason to believe that there are prosperous days in store.

WARTHORST & COMPANY.

Warthorst & Company have just finished a prosperous year, and from present indications the new year will bring a largely increased trade. The brick business was especially brisk.

J. S. COXEY.

The sand and stone business, so Mr. Ruch stated today, was just 87-100 of 1 per cent. better in 1897 than in the year previous.

MASSILLON CITY MILLS.

Our trade for the past year has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, said M. Neal, proprietor of the Massillon City Mills. The mill has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour a day, and has been running double shift during almost the entire year. Our exchange and merchant trade has been satisfactory in the extreme. Purchasing agents have been established at Dalton, Justus, Beach City and other nearby towns. Much our flour is shipped to eastern and southern makets, while we are now filling an order for 2500 140 pound sacks for a firm in Glasgow, Scotland.

SIPPO VALLEY MILLS.

These mills have been provided during the last year with the latest improved milling machinery of the best patterns, and the capacity of the mills is 300 barrels of choice grades of flour daily. Owing to the late abundant crop of choice winter wheat in Ohio, the first half of this milling year has been fairly satisfactory. Our city and local trade has been larger and more satisfactory than any previous year, and with a continuance of the foreign demand for the food products of this country, we look for continued activity in the milling business.

WEST SIDE MILLING COMPANY.

The West Side Milling Company did a thriving business during 1897, but there was no apparent gain over 1896.

W. & L. E. RAILWAY.

During 1897 there were 6 048 cars loaded with coal at the Massillon mines located on this road, a total of 134,326 tons. In 1896, fully 15,000 cars were shipped from Massillon. The decrease is due to the recent miners' strike. Passenger traffic compared with 1896 was about the same. The W. & L. E. contemplates some improvements at Massillon during the coming year, the most important of which will be the erection of a round house at Columbian Heights. A feature intendent Stout and the dispatchers to Toledo. A comparative statement of freight shipments, not including coal, originating at Massillon is as follows:

	1896.	1897.
January	3,002,307	3,792,921
February	1,206,893	1,435,406
March	2 387 077	1,957,316
April	2,014 920	2,026,816
May	3,917,815	3,753,855
June	3,030,178	3,181,410
July	2,547,739	3,502,949
August	2,691,349	3,193,571
September	1,267 539	2,843,407
October	1,313,767	3,441,084
November	1,782 326	2,332,383
December	2,055,776	2,800,000

A complete statement for December cannot be given.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Agent Shoemaker finds that the freight business in Massillon for the past six months is $32,000 greater than that of the same period of 1896. Passenger traffic was better by $1,200. The year has been satisfactory, and the future is bright. The Pennsylvania Company has sixty local employes.

C. L. & W. RAILWAY.

Business matters prevented Agent Edgar from preparing a comparative statement, but the business of the company has materially increased during the past few months, both in passenger and freight traffic.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The various express companies have fared unusually well this year; the business of the past few months was exceptionally brisk. The Wells Fargo reports a gain over 1896. The Adams and American companies report business as good if not a trifle better than in 1896. With the United States the business of the year just past was exceptionally good, a gain over 1896.

THE MASSILLON WATER SUPPLY CO.

The business of the Massillon Water Supply Company has not been as good as during the past few years, although there has been some new business added. The collections, however, have been better, as there are fewer outstanding accounts than a year ago. The supply of water from the wells has been abundant, showing no signs of failure during any part of the year. Massillon should feel proud of the excellent supply of pure and wholesome water she has at her command. The company looks forward to a good and prosperous year in 1898.

ANTON KOPP, BREWER.

Mr. Kopp says that at the end of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1898, his books will show that he has disposed of 11,000 barrels of beer, an increase of fourteen per cent over last year. Business never was so good at this time of the year as now, and prospects never more encouraging. Mr. Kopp gives employment to eighteen men in this city and Millport.

FROM THE COUNTY RECORDS.

During the past year 700 marriage licenses were issued by the probate judge; in 1896 the number reached 753. There were 54 assignments last year, and 52 in 1896. Estates administered: 1897, 236, 1896, 266. Guardians appointed: 1897, 102; 1896, 89. Final naturalization papers were granted to 80 persons.

COAL MINING NOTES.

All records for dumping coal have been broken by the Thornburgh patent car-dumping machine at Sandusky, O., one day recently, when 2100 tons of coal were placed in a steamer for Manitowoc in 10 hours.

The consumption of coal by freight train locomotives is about 1 to 1½ pounds per car per mile. A freight train running at 30 miles an hour with 30 cars would consume 900 pounds of coal. A passenger train locomotive hauling heavier cars at a higher rate of speed would use considerably more coal.

The month of December finds all the Alabama mines working six days a week and without labor trouble at a single one of them. The furnaces are well supplied with orders to keep them going for several months, and shipments keep pace with the production. The export iron trade is a steady one, shipping from Southern ports being a regular thing.

The York Farm colliery, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal company, near Pottsville, Pa., worked during the past year, closing November 30, 74 7-10 days, as against 193 days in 1896. This is the record of time worked at the breaker. Inside men have been working steadily for a couple of months at the York Farm colliery.

Two Accidents at Dalton.

DALTON, Dec. 30.—Joseph DeVere, a miner, was badly injured while at work in a coal bank on Wednesday afternoon. A piece of slate became detached from the roof, and falling, struck DeVere on the head and limbs, causing severe bruises. He is confined to his bed, but as there were no bones broken, he will soon be about again.

Miss Alice Heidner, daughter of Levi Heidner, of the Dalton Planing Mill Company, while skating on Wednesday, fell on the ice and broke her leg below the knee.

A meeting of citizens has been called for Friday evening for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. Street railway matters will be discussed, and a committee appointed to take the movement in hand.

"Little colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds, too, down to the very verge of consumption.

[illegible] Celery Tea regulates the kidneys, cures constipation [illegible]

Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. [illegible]

THE HISTORY OF ONE YEAR.

There were many happenings of importance during the year 1897, and many have occurred in the city or its immediate vicinity, which are already dim in recollection. The following chronological story will briefly remind everybody of the principal events of the year just brought to an end:

JANUARY.

The important events of January 1, 1897, were the announcement of a reduction in miners' wages, and The Independent Company's annual Hotel Sailer dinner to its employes and the newsboys of the town. Nicholas Bernard died suddenly on Jan 9. A day later, the Hawaiian band, after remarkable experiences in Massillon and other parts of the country, sailed from San Francisco for its native land. On January 16, Judge Taft appointed Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blickensderfer receivers of the W. & L. E. railway company. The same day M. D. Ratchford, of this city, was elected president of the United Mine Workers of America. Captain T. S. Mount and Harmon Shaidnagle died within a few hours of each other, on the twenty-third.

FEBRUARY.

Early in this month, Massillon water was analyzed and found to be purer than any in this part of the state. The death of William Larmer occurred on the twelfth. The following day, Massillon miners decided to accept the 51-cent rate. George Francis Train paid his first visit to this city on the seventeenth. About this time the Rev. F. H. Simpson preached on Faith Cure, declaring that he himself had been healed of consumption by the Lord. On Feb. 23, Game Warden Dangeleisen shot and wounded Chris Franz. Mrs. Jane E. Richmond and J. S. Kirkland died on the twenty-seventh. The same day, T. C. Stacy was taken to the penitentiary, having been convicted of manslaughter.

MARCH.

William McKinley was inaugurated President of the United States on the fourth. Peter Sailer died on the eighth. On the ninth, it was discovered that some township officials, through a misinterpretation of the law, in the past six years had greatly overdrawn their salaries. The matter was immediately and satisfactorily adjusted. The death of W. K. L. Warwick occurred on the ninth. Perry township Democrats held their primary election on the thirteenth. On St. Patrick's Day, "Penal Days" was presented at the Armory by local talent, and Fitzsimmons defeated Corbett at Carson. The Republican primaries were held on the twentieth. In the latter part of this month, the Rev. E. L. Kemp resigned as rector of St. Timothy's church, accepting a call to Medina.

APRIL.

The election, on April 5, gave the local Democrats a majority of offices. The new city council organized, on April 13, with H. C. Brown as president. On April 19, Mrs. Burkhart saw an airship pass over Massillon, and on the same day many alleged mad dogs brought terror to the neighborhood. Miss E. L. Folger, on April 19, accepted, under protest, her certificate of election as a member of the board of education for one year. The amateur minstrels covered themselves with glory on the 21st and 22d. Bernhart Young died on April 28. Engineman George Gockstetter was killed, Fireman Muir was fatally injured, and Brakeman Keyser sustained serious wounds in a W. & L. E. wreck, on April 29.

MAY.

With this month came another lot of mad dogs, most of which were killed before they did great harm. Policeman Getz was arrested, on May 5, on a charge of shooting with intent to kill, preferred by John Charters. The Hon. George Harsh died on May 4. Samuel Hill sustained fatal injuries in a fall at the state hospital grounds, on May 7. On the 13th, it was learned that the late Mr. Harsh's will left $10,000 for a public library, and practically all the rest of his $500,000 estate to his granddaughter, Mrs. Fannie Peirce. The "Belles of Blackville" created a stir, on May 13. On May 28 the public library movement received a great impetus by the magnificent gifts of Mrs. Annie McClymonds, Mrs. Flora R. McClymonds and Mr. J. W. McClymonds. Memorial Day was fittingly observed in Massillon.

JUNE.

W. M. Rogers died on June 1. In the first week of this month the state encampment of the Sons of Veterans was held here, and Governor Bushnell came to Massillon and was interviewed by The Independent. On June 2, George Dalheimer committed suicide, and a few days later Charles Deckard did likewise. On June 7, Otto Erile was fatally injured in a mine. Masked men entered the Bender residence, on the 11th, shamefully abused those within and got a few old coins. The June 18th caucus of Perry township Democrats nearly broke up in a row, and one-half of the delegates chosen were turned down by the county machine. The Goodharts won their first game on the 21st. J. R. Neiderheisen had his leg crushed, on June 21. On the 23d, one of the largest classes in the history of the high school was graduated.

JULY.

G. Grueneberg attempted suicide on July 1. The glorious Fourth brought fireworks and a miners' strike. A few days later Mr. Segler let the contract for the erection of his new business block. On July 23, Salim Zakarya, an Arabian [illegible] was beaten and robbed

JULY.

Dangler died. G. R. Hayes won a ten mile bicycle race on the 29th. In this month numerous attempts were made to wreck W. & L. E. trains.

AUGUST.

On Friday, August 6th, Prosecutor Pomerene was notified of the application for a pardon for Frank Warthorst. The Massillon state hospital trustees paid bills aggregating $34,000. On the 7th Joseph Grapewine was appointed to an office in the interior department, and the death of Mary Ann Coleman occurred. Dr. A. A. Hallock and James Carnes were arrested on the 9th, charged with embezzlement. Mrs. Anna Charlton died on the 10th. The marriage of Francis Schlatter to Mrs. Margaret Ferris failed to take place. On the 21st Ethel Groff nearly died from swallowing opium, and Cameron Miller began suit against T. B. DeArmit to recover $5,000 for false arrest. On the night of the 17th S. A. Conrad narrowly escaped death at Turkeyfoot lake. Mr. Frank Siffert and Miss Fannie Bixler Wheeler were married on the 19th. The Massillon grocers' picnic was held on the 25th, at Silver Lake.

SEPTEMBER.

John Welshenbaugh was arrested on the evening of the 2nd, for burglary. Labor Day was celebrated on the 6th. The disappearance of William Danz created some excitement on the 10th. Fred Jones died from the kick of a horse, and the Massillon miners settled their strike and agreed to resume work in ten days, on the 13th. On the 14th, C. Oscar Olson assigned to O. E. Young. Differences between miners and operators were adjusted on the 16th, and the scale accepted. Saturday the 17th, work was resumed at every mine in the Massillon district. George Switter assaulted Wilson Graber with a meat cleaver, maiming him for life, and the Rev. C. M. Roberts accepted the call to St. Timothy's church September 20th. Arvine Wales was elected to succeed E. L. Arnold, cashier of the Massillon Savings and Banking Company. The Rev. J. F. Clokey was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church September 23. The Shaidnagle-Miller wedding took place in the rectory of St. Joseph's church. A. E. Walcutt was charged with bigamy on the 24th. On the 27th, mention was made of W. H. McLain's frog farm. Peter Miller, aged 84 years, died on the 30th.

OCTOBER.

The Goodharts defeated the Mingle woods on the 2d for a purse of $200. Edward A. Bamberger died suddenly on the 3d. The McLain-Barney wedding occurred on the 6th, at Cleveland. Lee Graybill and Miss Violet Pague were married on the 7th. The Goodharts were banquetted on the 12th. Mr. Melville Everhard and Miss May White were married at Newcastle, Pa., on the 12th. A notable event on the 12th was the Yager-Harrison wedding. George Cruttenden's $20,000 damage suit against the Massillon Bridge Company was settled out of court on the 20th. On the 22d H. W. Foltz was elected manager of the Massillon foot ball team. Cleveland merchants visited Massillon on the 26th.

NOVEMBER.

Republicans were victorious on November 2nd. On the 4th the Massillon miners voted to return to the U. M. W. of A. The shooting season opened the 10th, and Mayor Schott hunted at Zoar. Dr. Irene Hardy applied for a divorce from Dr. Neal Hardy on the 12th. On the morning of the 16th N. S. Johnson, local manager of the Central Union Telephone Company, killed himself, because of failing eyesight. George Switter, Wilson Graber's assailant, was sentenced for two years on the 17th. N. E. Williaman's remarkable recovery began on the 21st. Dominick Tyler was convicted on the 27th of forgery and embezzlement, and sentenced on the 29th for three years.

DECEMBER.

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley was stricken with paralysis on Thursday, December 2. The board of trade by resolution requested the appointment of a committee to investigate the management, receipts and expenditures of the county workhouse. Masked robbers entered the country home of Jabob Umbehour, on the night of the 3rd. John Mankin was arraigned before United States Commissioner Folger, charged with improper use of mails, and on returning home committed suicide. Mrs. McKinley died on the night of the 11th. The marriage of Frank G. Harrison and Miss Pearl Jacoby occurred on the 14th. In spite of a flood of tears Judge McCarty sentenced John Welshenbaugh to the penitentiary for four years on the 15th. Robert P. Skinner was formally appointed consul to Marseilles on December 17.

Fire at Bolivar.

BOLIVAR, Dec. 30.—As George Unsolt was on his way home from down town last night about 10 o'clock, he discovered flames issuing from the cellar windows of the Masonic building, under D. A. Muskoff's drug store. He raised the alarm, and citizens gathered, broke in the cellar doors and soon extinguished the flames. The damage was slight.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1898.

With a Republican administration at the helm; fair average prices; great out put and sale of iron, which implies the employment of many hands to work it up, it is reasonable to expect great things of the year 1898.

The glass factories of Indiana increased the wages of fifteen thousand employes as a Christmas gift and at the same time gave out the statement that there was plenty of work in prospect, the entire stocks of glass on hand having been exhausted. This advance in wages ranges from twelve to twenty per cent.

The Marlborough baby, the luckiest infant alive, is heir to one of the proudest names of the old world and one of the greatest fortunes in the new world; but after all his high sounding titles have been rehearsed, one remembers that he is only the great grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, the Staten Island truck farmer, and Americans are apt to think that this is his proudest title after all.

It is stated that Secretary Sherman's Christmas appeal in behalf of the suffering Cubans has already resulted in substantial contributions by charitably disposed persons. Five thousand dollars was sent on Monday, for the use of which, and as much more as may be sent, ample arrangements have been made by the state department. The money will be distributed through United States consuls.

Every Republican in the Ohio general assembly is in honor bound, not to Mr. Hanna, but to the people of Ohio, who registered their instructions last summer, to vote for Mr. Hanna in the senatorial election. That is the whole story. Special pleading may be indulged in to show why some Republican other than Mr. Hanna should be chosen, but when the people have indicated their will the politicians who undertake to ignore their instructions play with fire.

The men who are said to have put themselves up in opposition to the entire Republican party of the state, and who are seeking to bring about a flagrant violation of party law, are traitors to the Republican party. Every Republican who went to the polls to vote for a Republican lagislative candidate knew that he was voting for Mark Hanna, and yet it has been asserted in effect that the will of the voters of the party can be lightly ignored and that party pledges amount to nothing.

A dispatch from Omaha on Thursday stated that the Union Pacific shops would restore full time after next Monday—a decision which will affect one thousand mechanics. This is one of a hundred cases all over the country in which wages have been restored or big manufactories resumed work, yet the determined fault-finders disturb even the present holiday cheer with dismal wailings, and when hard pressed for arguments, fall back upon the old tale of wage reductions in New England cotton mills.

That the Dingley law is meeting the expectations of its framers is shown by a glance at the following table which shows the true condition of the customs receipts:

	Imports Nov., 1896.	Imports Nov., 1897.
Free of duty	$27,819,906	$26,394,280
Dutiable	22,223,382	25,958,051
	$50,043,288	$52,352,331

From these November figures of 1897 as compared with those a year ago, it is claimed that the imports are increasing, and that the increase is where they will yield revenue on the dutiable articles. Each month shows a steady increase in imports under the new law, and for December the country will be treated to the remarkable spectacle of a surplus.

On Wednesday, England's greatest statesman, William Ewart Gladstone, passed his 88th birthday, and England and all the world united to do him honor. After sixty-five years of active public life, during which he has carried great responsibilities, Mr. Gladstone's mental faculties are not preceptibly impaired, and he is still able to spend eight hours a day at his desk. The story is told that while passing through London en route to the Riviera a few weeks ago Mr. Gladstone was asked by an old friend whether it would not be a good thing for his nerves if he were to modify his daily quota of reading and writing, to which the old statesman promptly retorted by asking his questioner what he thought would happen to his nerves if he ceased to occupy his mind. It is to be hoped that the final ambition of the great leader [illegible] that of making one more plea for home rule in Ireland, may yet be realized

OHIO'S CENTENNIAL.

The Chillicothe Gazette reminds the state authorities that in all the planning and talking about the celebration of Ohio's centennial, Chillicothe has been strangely overlooked; the Toledo Commercial modestly asserts that the advantages in favor of Toledo are so numerous that they are forcing general recognition; the Ohio State Journal says calmly that Columbus can win this great prize by making the proper efforts, but THE INDEPENDENT rises simply to reiterate that Massillon is THE place for the exposition. What other city can offer such a site as that included in the spacious parks stretching beyond the paper mill, with the Massillon cemetery in the background and a direct street car line to Meyer's lake?

Massillon may have some opposition in gaining this great honor, but like Columbus it can certainly make a proper effort.

AN EAST GREENVILLE WEDDING.

That of Miss Pearl Hartell and John Bowers Occurs on Dec. 30.

EAST GREENVILLE, Jan. 3.—The marriage of Mr John Bowers of this village to Miss Pearl Hartell, of Smithville, was an occasion long to be remembered. The wedding took place in the new house of the young couple, which has just been completed and furnished for the occasion. The rooms are large and tastily decorated with costly furniture, in harmony with the richly tinted walls and ceilings. At high noon the Rev. Barron, of the M E. church, announced the hour by advancing to the beautifully decorated parlor, festooned with wreaths of roses, ferns and smilax, under which the prospective bride and groom remained in the midst of fragrance, smiles and sunshine, surrounded by more than one hundred invited guests who witnessed the ceremony impressively solemnized. The bride was attired in a beautiful costume of cream colored satin, trimmed with point lace held together by a pearl brooch, and carried roses. After congratulations, the bridal party repaired to the dining room and arranged themselves around the festal board that groaned under the weight of the luxuries and delicacies of all the good things that the season affords, and as only the maids and matrons of Greenville, and relatives of the bride and groom know how to prepare.

The out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Raby, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Loudonville; Philip Hartell, Van Wert; J. M. Griffith, Miss Alta Hartell, Orrville: Miss Esta Slaybaugh, Akron; Misses Elizabeth and Myria Ginsamer, Marshallville: Mr. and Mrs J. S. Weaver, Smithville; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Hartell and daughter Pearl, Mr and Mrs. Adam Hartell and family, Doylestown: Miss Ginsamer, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sickman, Miss C. B. Schlossnaugh, Wooster; Mrs. L. C. Wise, Canton; W. S. Young, Beach City; Mrs. J. P. Peck, Brookfield; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bowers, Pigeon Run, and Miss Iva Welty, of Dalton.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Two Obnoxious Strangers Sentenced by Mayor Schott.

C. H. Griffith, charged with vagrancy and drunkenness, was fined $20 and costs, and T H McGrath, vagrancy alone, was fined $10, by Mayor Schott, Thursday morning. They were taken to the workhouse, today, by Policeman Seaman, who arrested them yesterday. The men at first declared their innocence, but changed their pleas before all the evidence against them was in.

Lectures on Spiritualism.

Beginning on Monday next, the Rev. Moses Hull will deliver a series of five lectures at Music hall, commencing at 7:30 p. m. Mr Hull is recognized as one of the most eloquent orators and biblical scholars in this country. His subjects will be the various phases of modern spiritualism, compared to that in the bible. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Nellie Moshier, of Cleveland, who is highly recommended as a platform test medium, and who will give tests of spirit presence and messages from spirit friends. An admission fee ten cents will be charged.

Report of the Riverside School.

Report of the Riverside school Perry township for December, 1897: Boys enrolled 27, girls 25, total 52; boys daily attendance 23, girls 20, total 43. Pupils present every day and not tardy: Frank, Arthur and Oscar Jones, Willie and Eddie Mrass, Caster and Walter Wolf, Clarence Eisinger, Florence Young, Katie Eisinger, Irene Miner and Edna Royer.

W. S. SPIDLE, Teacher

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

Milton.

Milton was born in 1608 and died in 1674. His first poem of note, "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," was written in 1629. The "Paradise Regained" was finished a short time before his death. His literary labors covered 45 years. His greatest poem was written by the hand of an amanuensis, and his most serious annoyance was the petulance of his daughters, who sometimes refused to write when he was in the mood to compose.

The Etruscans.

The Etruscans were a civilized people ages before the foundation of Rome. Herodotus states that Etruria, the modern Tuscany, was founded by a colony of Lydians. The Etruscan vases and tombs show a high state of civilization and refinement, and it is believed that the Romans borrowed many of their institutions and laws from Etruria.

STORY OF A STONE MAN

A Discovery That Stirred Up a Missouri Town.

AN INOPPORTUNE IDENTIFICATION.

Old Man Todd Was Making a Mint of Money Exhibiting His Petrified Man When Along Came a Woman and Recognized the Fake as Her Father.

The "petrified man" boax has always had a powerful hold upon the imagination of the public. In the west, especially in mountainous districts, it is an exceedingly dull year when a stone man is not discovered. A variety of crinoid fossils is popularly supposed to be petrified corncob. The cowboys and miners tell a wonderful story of "Petrified mountain." A miner sitting in the Chicago Inter Ocean office said recently:

"Shoo, nuvver heerd uv Petterfied mountain? Wy, wen ye git thar at the foot ye see pertaters an apples an nuts petterfied an layin roun on the groun. A little higher up the roots uv the grass an trees is petterfied. Presn'ly ye notice that the blades uv grass is gittin petterfied, an then the bodies uv trees. After while ye'll notice at ever' blamed lim' on ever' dogone tree is peterfied, an ever' branch on ever' lim' an ever' twig on ever' branch an ever' leaf on ever' twig is plum petterfied. An kick my shins ef thar ain't a passel uv petterfied birds on them petterfied trees a-singin petterfied songs!"

A Chicago drummer tells a good story of the finding of a petrified man at Neosho, in southwest Missouri, a short time ago:

"I was dickering for a trade on a lot of overcoats with old man Moss, the pioneer storekeeper down there. Along came a lot of boys and a gang of men, and in about five minutes the whole population were moving as fast as their legs could carry 'em in the direction of the creek bottom north of the town. We soon found that a petrified man had been discovered on land belonging to an old fellow named Todd, who had lately moved from Iowa.

HE HAD SEEN A PETRIFIED FOREST.

Moss made his clerk watch the store and both of us started on a run for the creek.

"When we got there, everybody was boiling with excitement. About 100 men and boys were gathered around a trench, 4 feet deep, just below a little spring. The man was being pried out with crowbars. The first thing that struck you was that he must have been a magnificent specimen when he was alive. The fossil, or, rather, petrifaction, was 6 feet 2 or 3 inches long and perfectly proportioned. Nearly every part of the dead man had been preserved, even to the finger nails The petrifaction was hard, gray limestone, like the rocks about the neighborhood. The man must have weighed in life between 180 and 200 pounds, while the petrifaction, I reckon, weighed 1,200 or 1,300. The thing was so dilchike that it was ghastly.

"Todd had gone out in the morning to rake leaves and rubbish from the spring in his pasture. In scraping around with the spade, so he said, he struck against a rock. He thought he'd dig it up and deepen the spring's bed. In doing this he came on a rusty ramrod, a piece of gunlock and what looked like a brass button off a soldier's uniform. About this time his spade struck the petrified man's foot and knocked off the big toe. As soon as Todd had uncovered the thing far enough to see what it was, he felt sick and went to the house. He lay down on a lounge, and sent the boys out with a neighbor to finish digging the find up.

"Before noon half the population in town had taken a squint at the petrified man. The Todds decided they had a good thing and moved 'Sandy,' as they began to call the petrified man, up to a vacant storeroom and charged 15 cents admission. A great discussion was waged as to the possible identity of the stone man. Even the oldest settler couldn't recollect that the creek bottom had ever been the site of a graveyard The man was laid out so regularly that it didn't look as if he had been murdered and put there. He was such a tall, well formed fellow that some advanced the idea that he was an Indian scout. Others thought the man must have been a volunteer in the Mexican war. The old Mexican trail is known to have run through the town. Others thought it must be a Union or Confederate soldier, buried there during the war.

"This theory was borne out by the ramrod and piece of gun lock found near the body. Old man Todd, who, of course, claimed the body, was overrun with bids for it There was talk for several days of a stock company being formed in town to buy him at $6,000. There is a little college in Neosho. The president put forward a great claim for his school. He thought old man Todd ought to give it to 'em as the nucleus of a museum. Todd, though, thought about as much of the nucleus of a museum as he would of the nucleus of a pile of stones and paid no attention to the professor."

"Well, who finally bought the man?"

"Nobody bought him. Old man Todd absolutely refused to sell. On the back of Sandy's head there was a yielding spot something like flesh, with a few bristles of hair still left. So many people fingered this that there was danger of its being rubbed off entirely, and Todd put a stop to it. Pretty soon all sorts of stories got afloat. Some sneak started the yarn that old man Todd had made the same discovery on his farm in Iowa. Others said that a couple of men had brought the thing to town in a wagon and had stopped at Todd's. The liveryman declared that a week before a long and unconscionably heavy box had been shipped in on the cars to Todd. Todd had stored it in his barn, and two or three nights afterward a half

ALL SORTS OF STORIES GOT AFLOAT.

dozen men came in at about 11 o'clock and drove away with it. Old man Todd was mad as could be. He kept on sawing wood and saying nothing.

"A wagon was made and they started to go through south Missouri and Arkansaw exhibiting the curiosity. This aroused some indignation, and there was talk of action being taken by the old soldiers. They were saved the trouble, however. As soon as they struck Sulphur Springs with Sandy he was identified. A woman recognized him as Silas Legg, her father, who died just before the war. She instituted proceedings at once to get possession of the body.

"Sympathy, of course, was with the poor woman. Each side had good counsel. In the preliminary trial a good deal of stress was laid on the actions of the woman when she first saw the petrified body. The prosecution brought in a lot of pathetic evidence to show that the instant Mrs. Bradley saw the stone man she screamed and said, between sobs: 'Oh, my poor, poor father! I'd know you anywhere!'

"The identification seemed complete. Old settlers recollected Silas Legg as a great fighter. He never came to town without loading up with whisky and paying off a few old scores. He was strong as a mule and could lick anybody in Newton county. Once he got into a rough and tumble scrimmage and his adversary bit off the top of his right ear. The daughter told this story and old settlers corroborated it. This seemed to fix the identity of the petrified man.

"The defense claimed that the woman had been coached to make the claim by persons who recognized the fact that a petrified man was a handy thing to have in the house.

"The trial played out. Somebody used influence somewhere and the prosecution was withdrawn. About this time a curious individual wrote to the Smithsonian institution The authorities wrote back that they had heard of a good many fool things, but that this was the worst: that petrifaction didn't take place once in a million times, and then in only parts of bodies; that conditions must be very peculiar for this to happen—in fact, that such a wonder as a whole petrified body was absurd.

"Well, Sandy is now lying around somewhere, gathering mold and dust The story has leaked out pretty generally by this time and it's as much as your life is worth to mention 'petrified man' to anybody down there. The accepted theory now is that somebody, not necessarily old man Todd, had a plaster cast made of Charcoal, who was a great character in

RECOGNIZED HER FATHER.

his day. He is a big lumbering Virginian who went to Neosho after the war. He was never known to be sober. He would sell his soul for a pint of whisky. It is believed on all hands that Charcoal was the original of the petrified man, alias a Mexican hero, alias Si Legg. The man was molded out of some sort of conglomerate in St. Louis from the cast of Charcoal's classic figure.

"Todd pursues his masterly policy of silence and smokes and trades horses."

Lecture by a Madman.

Professor Krafft-Ebing, who holds the chair of mental diseases at the University of Vienna, enlivened his instruction recently by allowing a madman, one of his patients, to lecture in his stead. The man is afflicted by periodical attacks of mania, during which he is much more clever and witty than when sane. His lecture on "The Mental Condition of the Maniac In Periodical Attacks of Madness" was a brilliant success. After it was over he was shut up again.

Fooled the Bloodhounds.

One of a gang of bank robbers lately arrested in Indiana said that in attempting to escape after one of their burglaries they rubbed onions on their shoes, and thus were able to throw the bloodhounds at fault after them off the scent.

IN THE HINTERLAND.

WEALTH OF WEST AFRICA THAT FRANCE AND ENGLAND ARE AFTER.

The Tradesmen of the Two European Countries Are Engaged In a Struggle For Conquest Which May Call For Arbitration to Prevent a War.

James Pinnock, African merchant of Liverpool, who was one of the original promoters of the Royal Niger company and director for many years, in the course of an interview with a representative of The Daily Mail, said: "I went out to west Africa 40 years ago and visited almost every port and place in that region, including the Niger, many times, and my business has been with west Africa ever since. In 1870 I built a steamer, called the Rio Formoso, specially for service on the river Niger, and with her I explored and opened up, for the first time in history, the river Forcados. This river flows into the Atlantic and is one of the entrances to the Niger.

"The importance of this great river Niger and the hinterland is well known to those who are engaged in the African trade, but we can only expect it will slowly dawn on the mind of the British public. I am convinced, however, the more they look into it the more important they will see it is to the interests of British trade not to lose any of it.

"Fifteen years ago there were four firms trading on the Niger. They were the West African company, the Central African Trading company (and with this latter Taubman Bros —one of them now Sir Taubman Goldie—were connected), Miller Bros. and myself. We all four firms joined and called ourselves the United African company, which was subsequently changed to the National African company and after that again to the Royal Niger company.

"The position today," continued Mr. Pinnock, "would be better understood if a good map could be put before the public of the whole hinterland of our west African colonies. Such a thing unfortunately does not exist at present. The strict geography of the country is only understood by a very few. Our knowledge of the hinterland, however, has increased immensely during the past few years, and to instance one particularly large territory I would point out that the French flag is already flying at innumerable towns and stations extending from 4 degrees east longitude to 3 degrees west longitude and from about 6 degrees north latitude (in the neighborhood of Porto Novo and the Dahomey country) to the town of Say on the Niger, which is between 13 degrees and 14 degrees north. The English flag is to be found to the east of Porto Novo, and extending inland to the neighborhood of Nikki (now occupied by the French) to various degrees of latitude wherein are found the three British possessions and protectorates of Lagos, the Niger Coast protectorate and the Royal Niger company.

"It is from the interior, however, that the future great wealth of Africa will be derived, and if all this is allowed to fall into the lap of France she will be possessed of an empire second only if not equal in the future to the whole of our Indian empire.

"See what South Africa has already developed into, and as far only as minerals are concerned. The soil of Africa has not yet been barely scratched. The population of this part of Africa, with the advent of railways, stoppage of the slave trade, cessation of internal tribal warfare, will increase in equal ratio to that of the most favored parts of the southern states of America—I mean as far as the multiplication of the negro population is concerned.

"The development of this hinterland will, in my opinion, exceed all the dreams of the most enthusiastic colonial party in France. Both France and England have sacrificed many men and much money in the race to grasp this priceless treasure, and the difficulty of apportioning it will, I believe, be so great that it is more than probable, to avert extremes, it will have to be referred to some other nation, or council of nations, to arbitrate on, as the matter is far too weighty for easy or speedy settlement.

"As evidence of the activity of the French I may point to the railway from Senegal to the upper Niger. This is being pushed forward with a further vote of 1,000,000 francs from the Caisse des Depots et Consignations, thus cutting and heading off all our possessions from Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Lagos down to the river Niger.

"A very great deal, if not the whole of the trouble on the Niger," added Mr. Pinnock, "would never have arisen but for the obnoxious charter given to the Royal Niger company. By reason of this charter every trader, white and black, British or otherwise, is entirely excluded from the country. Had the river and adjacent country been thrown open to free and legitimate trade, as all merchants have been clamoring so long for, backed up by the chambers of commerce of Liverpool and Manchester, all the places in question would have long since been full of British subjects, white and colored. Trade would have developed a thousandfold, and the French would never have gone near it."—London Mail.

This One Especially.

From a Paris paper we take the following conversation in a police court:

The President—It appears from your record that you have been 37 times previously convicted.

The Prisoner (sententiously)—Man is not perfect.—London Globe.

A Portrait of Wordsworth.

One of Charles Lamb's friends said to him that he had never seen Wordsworth.

"Why, you've seen an old horse, haven't you?" asked Charles Lamb.

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Then you've seen Wordsworth."—Pall Mall Gazette.

A GREAT ADVOCATE.

Good Stories of George Wood, a Lawyer of Many Years Ago.

There are still some members of the New York bar who remember George Wood, the contemporary of Daniel Lord, Ogden Hoffman, William Kent, James T. Brady and other distinguished lawyers of many years ago. The venerable Benjamin D. Silliman has described George Wood as being conspicuous for his great learning, his wonderful power in stating his cases and his mathematical power in argument. He was a great advocate. Frederic R. Coudert some time ago told the following story of Mr. Wood: "I can remember, looking back to early boyhood, that venerable figure and recall speaking to one of his contemporaries about him. The person to whom I spoke said, 'Yes, a client of mine got an opinion from George Wood once.' 'Well,' I said, 'how was it done, how much did he charge?' for even in those early days the professional instinct asserted itself. 'I will tell you,' my friend replied. 'My client went to him and said, "Mr. Wood, I would like to have your opinion on these papers." "Give me the papers and come back tomorrow," said the great lawyer. The papers were produced and the client departed. The next day he presented himself before Mr. Wood, and the latter said, "Fifty dollars," and nothing more. The client was intelligent and assumed that he should pay him that sum, which he did. After waiting awhile he asked, "What about my papers, Mr. Wood?" "They are not worth a d—n," replied Mr. Wood, and he made no further comment on the case.'"

David Dudley Field used to relate the following: "George Wood was the personification of logic and cold as marble. I was sitting beside him in court one day when he arose to argue a case, and as he arose his coattails caught the back of the chair and hung over it. Wood stood up and spoke, I should think, for fully two hours, but never once did those coattails move.

"On one occasion a young lawyer who had engaged George Wood to try a case was asked, 'How did the judge charge the jury?' 'Oh, George Wood charged the jury,' was the reply."—New York Times.

NUT TREES.

Plant the Nuts, and the Trees Will Grow After Awhile.

The age at which any nut trees come into bearing depends on the care given to the trees. Some authorities state that 15 or 20 years are necessary to bring them into full bearing from the time the nut is planted. This is a mistake, as trees that have been well cared for should bear a bushel of nuts in ten years, and the quantity will increase rapidly each year after that time.

Some persons may enjoy raising these trees from seed. To be sure it is rather a slow process, but it is interesting work. When planting the nuts, if they have thin shells be perfectly sure that they have not dried out at all. The best plan is to get them as soon as they ripen and plant them at once. When this is not possible, keep them in moist sand or in sawdust until they can be started. Butternuts, walnuts, hickory nuts and filberts, being hard shelled, will keep in growing condition much longer, but should be planted in the fall, as they germinate better when allowed to freeze, as that cracks the shell.

The fall planting is nature's own plan, and the nearer we follow her ways the better results we may expect. Another thing, do not plant the nuts deep. Nature drops them on the surface and gives them a thick covering of leaves in which the dirt catches as it blows about, then the snow covers all and helps the leaves to decay and form a covering of leaf mold for the tree to grow in.

It is not practicable for any of us to try to raise all these kinds of nuts, but select the ones most likely to succeed in our climate, and by proper care and attention make a success of it. We may not reap the benefit of our labors, but our children will and theirs after them. —Vick's Magazine.

That Was Why.

They were out for a stroll. She noticed her husband throw a glance at her and then look about the ground in a very decided manner, as though in search of something. He appeared perplexed.

"What is the matter, James?" she inquired, beginning to feel anxious. "Have you lost anything?"

"I am looking to see if I can find out why it is," was his response. "It is incomprehensible to me, and I should like to have it explained."

"What is it?" she asked quietly. She began to grasp the situation. She had had similar experiences and meant to get even at the first chance.

"I can't understand why you are holding your skirt with one hand. Your dress isn't long and a careful look round fails to reveal any sign of mud. It hasn't rained for a week."

"Oh, that is easily explained!" returned the lady sweetly. "I do that because I have no trousers pocket to stuff it into."

He muttered something about its being useless to talk to a woman, took his hands out of his pockets and swung them about to the inconvenience of the pedestrians.—Pearson's Weekly.

Buttons.

Olive shaped buttons covered with gilt, silver, black and colored silks are one of the fancies in dress trimming and is an old fashion revived. One pretty example of their use is in a collar band of white satin made in two narrow bands, with several rows of machine stitching for a finish, and put together with one row of little gold olives not much more than half an inch long and a little distance apart, forming an open insertion. This collar is shaped to flare out a little from the neck, but is of the usual width and not at all high collar.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HANNA TAKES CHARGE

Chances For His Election Look Somewhat Brighter.

KURTZ MAY GIVE UP FUSION.

Democrats Demand a Good Deal More Than He Can or Will Give—Now He Claims He Intends to Create a Deadlock—The Situation.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 1.—Nearly all of the members-elect of the legislature have arrived in the city, and the senatorial skirmish is at its height. Not since the senatorial election of six years ago, when the Sherman-Foraker contest was on, have there been so many politicians in the city at one time. Many have come merely out of curiosity, but a large number are here to take active part in the contest between the Hanna and anti-Hanna Republicans. To the Republicans at large the situation is inexplicable. The anti-Hanna Republicans actually in evidence are so few in numbers that the uninitiated can scarcely comprehend why there should be such a political stew. Charles L. Kurtz, Esq., who is leading the opposition to Senator Hanna, assumed personal charge of the anti-Hanna headquarters at the Great Southern hotel, and a small army of workers, mostly appointees of Governor Bushnell in the state departments and state institutions, besieged the rooms. The activity at the Hanna headquarters, at the three leading hotels, was even more formidable.

The developments were decidedly favorable to Mr. Hanna, on the surface at least. The arrival of Mr. Hanna on the scene seemed to turn the tide slightly in his favor. His arrival was a surprise to those not in touch with the managers of Mr. Hanna's interests, as he was not expected, according to previous announcements, until Sunday. This change of program was construed by some to indicate that Mr Hanna's managers considered the situation desperate, but there was nothing to indicate that this surmise was well founded. On the contrary, Major Dick and his co-workers at the Hanna headquarters were in the most cheerful spirits, and took a more hopeful view of the situation. There was some rejoicing over the public declarations of Representatives Redkey of Highland county and Smith of Delaware county that they would vote for Mr. Hanna.

Both these representatives had been claimed by the opposition. Mr. Redkey comes from a county where it was expected that the majority of his party would endorse his stand against Mr. Hanna, if maintained. Representative Smith had a war of words with Mr. Kurtz, as a result of his desertion from the anti-Hanna ranks. Representatives Mason and Bramley of Cuyahoga, now stand practically alone in their open opposition to Mr. Hanna, although they do not represent the strength of the anti-Hanna Republicans. The others have up to this time, kept closely under cover. Representative Mason is the avowed candidate of Mr. Kurtz for speaker, in opposition to Mr. Foxwell.

Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones of Youngstown is here. He was reported to have said that Mr. Hanna would be defeated. In an interview he said:

"I am here to do my sworn duty under the constitution. I shall preside at the organization of the senate and think there will be no trouble. As to the senatorial contest, I know nothing about it; neither do I propose to take a hand in the matter. It is my place and duty to be strictly neutral, and that is the position I will occupy. I hope everything will come out satisfactory to the Republican party. What more can I say?"

Hanna badges were conspicuous about the hotel lobbies They bore a picture of Mr. Hanna and the words, "For senator, the party's choice."

The senator was besieged by callers, but accorded a newspaper representative an interview. In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of the situation, he said:

"The contest between the Republican and Democratic parties was settled by the people at the polls last November. Their verdict was in favor of the Republican party and its platform. Since then I have not read anything or been given any good reason why the verdict should be changed. The Toledo convention recommended the whole state ticket and endorsed the administration of President McKinley and Governor Bushnell. The platform was adopted by the state convention by unanimous vote. It contained an endorsement of my candidacy for the United States senate, and, so far as the party could do in state convention, it was committed to my election to the high office to which I aspire. That combined action was a part of the platform of the party, and therefore, Republicans all over the state think the fruits of the victory obtained by the success of the Republican party at the polls means nothing less than that the will of the voters, as expressed last November, shall be carried out by their representatives in the general assembly. I know of no reason why there should be any change from the program adopted at Toledo, and, having faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the Republicans of Ohio, I have no reason to doubt the fulfillment of the pledges made to the people."

"What do you think of the action of Mr Kurtz."

"I do not see any occasion why I should indulge in personalities. I consider that my own personality in this contest is insignificant as compared to the importance of this issue as affecting the future welfare of the Republican party. I will merely state that I am confident that the attempt to defeat the will of the party will not be successful."

Rumors of all sorts were current regarding the attitude of the Democrats in the senatorial matter. Nearly all the Democratic members-elect have arrived in response to telegrams, and there was great activity around the anti Hanna headquarters at the Great Southern hotel. The opening of Hanna headquarters at this hotel somewhat disconcerted Mr. Kurtz, and he secured private rooms in a remote part of the hotel. There were a series of conferences between Mr. Kurtz and the Democrats, led by Allen O. Myers, Lew Bernard of Cincinnati and James Ross of this city. Heretofore it has been understood that the Democrats were to receive only a portion of the offices in the organization of the legislature, in consideration of a fusion to defeat Mr. Hanna. Now it is claimed the Democrats will not be satisfied with these spoils.

The latest story is that they demand appointive offices under Governor Bushnell and also an agreement to assist in the election of a Democratic secretary of state next fall. This story seemed preposterous, but it was vouched for by men who claimed to have information of a reliable nature to that effect. The story was denied at the anti-Hanna headquarters. To a friend who broached the story, Mr. Kurtz is reported to have said that he did not rely on Democratic votes to defeat Mr Hanna. Mr. Kurtz has made this statement before, but the numerous conferences which he has held with the Democratic leaders have not caused much confidence to be placed in it. It was claimed by some that the demands of the Democrats had become so unreasonable that Mr. Kurtz would have to abandon the idea of a fusion. In this event his only hope would be in creating a deadlock by securing enough votes against Mr. Hanna to prevent him securing a majority.

The Hanna people say they will meet this contingency by appealing to public sentiment. Delegations of Republicans will be brought into the city from all parts of the state to influence the bolting members. The sentiment being aroused by the contest is already becoming quite bitter, especially in this city. The majority of the Republicans are in favor of Senator Hanna's election as a matter of fair play, if for no other reason. The activity of Governor Bushnell's employes and the governor's acquiescence in the attempt to defeat Mr. Hanna is directing criticism against him rather than against Mr. Kurtz.

Fears are entertained by the general committee on arrangements for the inauguration of Governor Bushnell that the public demonstration would have to be abandoned unless the governor came forward to stay the sentiment. The work of the committee has been seriously hampered by the feeling aroused in the last day or two. The Republican glee club is said to have called a meeting to consider the matter of rescinding its decision to take part in the ceremonies.

A local paper sent messages to all Ohio congressmen as follows:

Republican congressmen were asked: If Hon. M. A. Hanna is the caucus nominee can Republican members of the legislature honorably vote otherwise than for him?

To this Congressman Southard replied: "No Republican member of the legislature, who respects himself or the pledge of his party, can vote against Hanna for senator."

Congressman Shattuc said: "I do not think any Republican member of the legislature can honorably vote for any other than Hanna, whether he is or is not the caucus nominee."

Congressman Danford says: "I reply no, and further, there is not the slightest danger that any member elected as a Republican will vote against Hanna."

Congressman Weaver said: "I do not think any Republican member of the legislature should vote against Hanna for senator, either in or out of the caucus."

The Democrats in congress were asked: "Do you believe the Democratic members of the legislatures can afford to vote for a Republican for the United States senate to defeat Hon. M. A. Hanna?"

Congressman Meekinson replied "Yes, if sound on currency when contingency arises."

Congressman McDowell, in effect, said if the Democrats alone could not elect they would be justified by constituents in voting for a straight silver Republican.

A $20,000,000 ORDER.

English People Contract With Cleveland Firm For Mesaba Ore.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—News comes here that an English firm has contracted with Warner, Stewart & Co. of Cleveland for 4,000,000 tons of Mesaba iron ore at $5 a ton, to be delivered in Cardiff, Wales.

Mistaken For Lincoln's Assassin.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 1.—Reuben Stonesifer, a well-known citizen of Williamsport, has died at his home on Park avenue, aged 60 years. Mr. Stonesifer was employed in the government service at Washington at the time Abraham Lincoln was shot. Shortly after the assassination Stonesifer was arrested, being mistaken for J. Wilkes Booth, to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance.

Dr Evans' Will Legal.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The latest information regarding the will of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, is that, although it may be attacked, there is little chance to set it aside. Dr. Evans remembered all his relatives. He excluded from inheritance John Evans and his heirs. Dr. Evans left five sixths of his fortune to charities in Paris and elsewhere.

French Operating on the Nile.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Cairo announces that a French expedition has occupied Fashoda, on the Nile. The report among the natives to the effect that the French are descending the Nile e plains the expectation prevailing in military circles and the resumption of British operations towards Omdurman"

For Running Gambling Houses.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The grand jury has returned indictments against Aldermen John Powers and William O'Brien for running gambling houses. The case against Alderman Michael Kenna, more widely known as "Hinkey Dink," was continued for consideration by the next grand jury.

Will Make a Reduction.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 1.—The owners of the cotton cloth and weaving mills in this city have voted to post notices of a 10 per cent reduction in wages to take effect Jan. 17. It is understood that the reduction will apply to all salaries. The cut down will affect nearly 10,000 employes.

Durrant In the Death Cell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Theodore Durrant has again been removed to the death cell to await the hour of his execution, which has been fixed for 10:30 a. m., Jan. 7.

President Burt Takes Charge.

OMAHA, Jan. 1.—President Horace G. Burt has formally taken charge of the Union Pacific headquarters.

THE REVENUE OUTLOOK

Author the Tariff Law Makes a Statement.

A BIG INCREASE IN DECEMBER.

The Growth Was $2,500,000 Over the Month Before—The Receipts Up to Next July Expected to Exceed the Expenditures—Mr. Dingley's Figures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. — Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, furnished the following statement of the revenue outlook:

"The revenue for December shows an increase of more than $2,500,000 over that of November and $5,750,000 over that of September, and even exceeds the expenditures for December nearly $1,750,000.

"The official figures for December (excluding the $1,715,204 received during the month on account of the Pacific railroad sale and the $900,000 paid out to qualify the government representatives to bid in case of the sale of the Kansas Pacific) make the receipts $27,931,494, expenditures $26,115,000 and surplus $1,736,494. The receipts in December, 1894, were nearly $22,000,000, in December, 1895, they were nearly $26,000,000 and December, 1896, a little less.

"This surplus for December, 1897, however, arises from the fact that there have been almost no interest payments for the month, which makes the expenditures below the average. In January the quarterly interest will be due, which will swell the expenditures considerably above the average and leave a deficiency for that month, notwithstanding the revenue will probably rise to at least $29,000,000 and possibly more.

"On the basis of the estimate of the secretary of the treasury that the expenditures for the present fiscal year will be $373,000,000, a little over $200,000,000 having been already expended—the average monthly expenditures for the six months beginning Jan 1 will be about $29,000,000, as the expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year are considerably larger than those for the last half, on account of the suspension of many public works in the winter season and the large July payments of liabilities of the previous fiscal year.

"There is no doubt in treasury circles that the revenue under the new tariff law from Jan. 1 to July 1 will exceed in the aggregate the expenditures for the same period, notwithstanding January and possibly April—the two months for payment of quarterly interest—will show a balance on the wrong side.

"The revenue was only $19,000,000 in August ($7,000,000 from customs) in consequence of the large importations between March 1 and July 24 in anticipation of the new tariff. It rose to $23,000,000 in September ($8,000,000 from customs); to $24,000,000 in October ($9,450,000 from customs); to $25,000,000 ($9,750,000 from customs) in the short month of November, and now rises to nearly $28,000,000 in December ($11,500,000 from customs).

"This increase will go on as the goods imported in anticipation of the new tariff are consumed. Indeed the increase of revenue to which the present consumption of imported sugar and wool of classes 1 and 2 entitles the treasury has only begun to be felt as to sugar, and as to wool will not be materially felt for several months. The increased receipts from internal revenue taxes are due to the provisions of the new tariff abolishing the discount on beer stamps and increasing the tax on cigarettes, and to the bonding law passed by the last congress—in connection with the improvement in business.

"While the apparent deficiency for the first half of the present fiscal year has been about $44,000,000, the revenue having been nearly 158,000,000 and the expenditures $202,000,000, yet it will be observed that this would have been almost wiped out by the $33,000,000 of revenue received from March 1 to July 1 from importations in excess of the same period of the previous year, made in anticipation of the new tariff and intended for consumption the present fiscal year, which revenue was necessarily placed to the credit of the last fiscal year, but in equity belongs to this fiscal year And this does not take into account the absolute loss of revenue arising from anticipatory importations which the treasury has already experienced and will continue for several months to experience in a less degree."

GREAT INCREASE IN GOLD.

Director of the Mint Shows 20 Per Cent More Product In 1897.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The director of the mint, from information now at hand, says that there is substantial evidence that the world's product of gold for the calendar year 1897 will approximate if not exceed $240,000,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1896.

The gold product of the United States for 1897 was $72,100,000; for 1897 it will approximate $61,500,000, an increase of $8,400,000.

The product of Africa for 1896 was $44,400,000; returns received up to Dec. 1, 1897, indicate that the gold product of that country for the year will be $58,000, 00, an increase of $13,600,000. Australia for 1896, $45,200,000; for 1897 the indications are that it will not be less than $51,000,000, an increase of $5,800,000.

Mexico, for 1898, $8,330,000; for 1897 it is estimated that it will be $10,000,000, an increase of 11,700,000.

The Dominion of Canada, for 1896, $2,500,000; it is estimated for 1897 at $7,500,000, or an increase of $4,700,000. India's product for 1897 is estimated at $7,500,000, an increase of $,400,000 over 1896. Russia's gold product for 1896 was $21,550,000; for 1897, estimated to approximate $25,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000.

The indications for the United States are that Colorado will lead in the production of gold for 1897, as it is estimated by ex-Governor Grant that it will not be less than $20,000,000. California will follow with a product of probably $19,0 ,000. With the exception of the South Appalachian range, it is believed that there will be an increase in every producing state and territory of the gold product over that of 1896.

CARE OF SEED CORN.

It Must Be Thoroughly Dried and Kept So Until Used.

Every year at the beginning of the growing season we hear more or less complaint that the stand of corn is not as good as it should be, and every year there is more or less replanting. The only requisites are careful selection of the corn intended for seed, with equally careful preservation of it until seeding time, says the Iowa Homestead, authority for the following:

The majority of farmers select seed at husking time. Some make their selections earlier than this and some postpone them until the seed is wanted and then go out to the crib and get it. This latter method is a good way to get a poor stand. There are some seasons for which it is a bad way and others for which it is a very bad way, but there are hardly any for which it is a good or even a passably fair way, and if any of our readers pursue it we earnestly urge them to abandon it, and it cannot be done too soon. But some who select seed at husking time often sacrifice the advantage it would give them by not taking good care of the seed from that time on. Husking time may or may not be a good time to make the selection. If corn has matured well and there has been no freezing weather it answers very well. If the grain and cob are filled with moisture and cold snaps come, then it does not answer so well. It will occur to the thoughtful that any method whose results depend upon an "if" of this kind that is not within control should not be practiced.

But if the selection is made at husking time the best of care should be given the seed ears. They should be thoroughly dried and kept so until used. Kiln drying or something approaching it is the only method that is always safe. Less attention may do in some seasons, but in others it will not. Not a few who are careful in this matter store their seed ears in a room above the kitchen where there is always fire, and from which warm air passes by way of a register cut through the ceiling. Those who do this hardly ever complain of poor stands in the spring. We do not insist upon the curing and storage of seed corn in any particular way. Much depends upon what facilities the farmer has or is able to provide. We do urge, however, that the first thing to do with seed corn after it has been selected is to get it thoroughly dry, and the next to keep it so until it is needed for planting.

Exposure to freezing weather when damp will reduce the percentage of grains that will germinate and injure the vigor of the whole lot, and exposure to damp, muggy atmosphere and followed by freezes will do the same even though the seed has originally been well dried.

Water Protection From Frost.

Water parts with its heat so readily that so long as it continues above the freezing point it affords almost certain protection from freezing where it is. American Cultivator says: "It is one of the best means for keeping trees and shrubs from injury by extreme cold in winter to throw cold water over them and allow it to cover their branches with ice, as in cold weather will very soon be the case. If the weather continues cold long, this covering of ice will be gradually worn away by evaporation and may need to be renewed two or even three times. But so long as branches and twigs are covered with ice no severity of cold is likely to injure the tree.

"In fact, we have long believed that when trees which endure ordinary frost without injury are killed by severe cold in winter it is because this extremely cold air is taking moisture from the tree too rapidly. There is some circulation of sap in trees even in the coldest weather so long as some of their roots are below the frost line. It is an old saying of farmers that it is necessary to have heavy fall rains to fill the swamps and wet down the soil in forests, so as to prevent it from freezing too deeply. When winter closes in without severe rainstorms, many trees are sure to be winter killed the following winter."

Sugar Production.

It is not long since the cane sugar product of the world was twice that of the beet. Ten years ago the product of each was nearly equal, that of cane somewhat in excess. Last year there were of beet sugar 4,773,000 tons, of cane 2,432,000—7,205,000 in all. There is 50 per cent more produced than in 1886-7, and the increase is all in beet sugar, grown in Europe, in a temperate zone, where the cane cannot be grown. We have a fine cane belt, along the Mexican gulf from Florida to Texas, and a much larger territory admirably adapted to the growth of the beet, but we have been so busy in attempting overproduction of cotton and wheat that we have had no time to learn the cultivation of beets for sugar.—Country Gentleman.

News and Notes.

The latest addition to the industries in and near St. Louis is a Chinese farm.

Kerosene treatment is now urged for the San Jose scale. Both Ohio and New Jersey may claim honors of discovery.

According to the last census, Ohio has the greatest number of farms—251,430, followed by Illinois, 240,681; Missouri, 238,043; Texas, 228,126; New York, 226,223; Pennsylvania, 211,557; Iowa, 201,903. Other states fall below 200,000.

There is an increase in the Florida crop of oranges, and it is said that California will have 12,000 carloads as against 7,000 harvested last year.

It is claimed that the pulp from beets after the sugar is extracted makes a good feed for all stock.

The proper way to keep all roots is in out of door pits and as much as possible excluding air from them.

It is officially reported that "our bacon is too fat for foreigners."

1897 WAS A GOOD YEAR

Dun Points Out Its Prosperous Features.

THIS YEAR LIKELY TO BE BETTER.

It Opens With Conditions Much Brighter Than Last Year—Monetary Situation No Longer a Matter of Anxiety—Iron Industry Greatly Encouraged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade issued today says:

Failures for the year which closed last night have been smaller than in any other year since 1892, in number smaller than in any year except in 1895, and in average liabilities per failure smaller than in any other year during the last 23, except four. The aggregate of all failures, commercial and banking, was $180,000,000, of which $25,800,000 was in banking. In 13,351 commercial failures the amount of liabilities was $154,660,000, of which $69,000,000 was in manufacturing and $73,700,000 in trading, with $12,100,000 in brokerage and other commercial lines. The average of liabilities per failure was only $11,589, and in 1892 only $11,025, but only three years in the past 23 were rivals, 1888, with $11,075; 1886, with 11,651, and 1885, with $11,078

A new year opened with conditions radically different from those which prevailed a year ago. Great financial distrust existed then, but has passed away. After a whole year of entire freedom from disturbance or alarm, in which the country has paid heavy foreign indebtedness, taken and paid many millions for stocks sent from abroad, and accumulated credits against other countries represented by merchandise balance more than $220,000,000 in its favor for the past five months, with deferred exchanges for more than $20,000,000 held by New York banks alone, while the great industries have been pushing their way into foreign markets with unprecedented success, the monetary situation is no longer a matter of anxiety. More than 60,000 men in a few states, according to other reports, are employed now who were idle a year ago, and the general advance in wages for those employed has gone far to restore the rates prevailing before the panic. The volume of business through clearinghouses for the week, 14.2 per cent larger than in 1892, has for the month been 23 per cent larger that in that year, and in many industries and branches of business the later months of this year have surpassed all records.

The iron industry has been greatly encouraged by increased demand during the past few weeks, and while the slight improvement in pigiron at Pittsburg has been maintained, notwithstanding the greatest output ever known. The new contracts for finished products have been unusual for the season, they include 50,000 tons of steel rails to one eastern mill, 12,000 tons structural work for improvements at New York alone, with large operations at Chicago and other cities and a greatly increased demand for manufacturing materials generally and especially for sheets. The best Bessemer full weight tinplates are selling at $4.05, against 4.10 for foreign. No change in prices of coke appears, though the shipments were the largest for any week this year.

After the great excitement at Chicago, wheat still goes out of the country as largely as before, from Atlantic ports, 3,570,755 bushels, flour included, against 1,742,540 last year, and from Pacific ports, 1,742,620 bushels

In four weeks the Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 15,000,047 bushels, against 8,560,161 last year. Heavy western receipts are only reflecting temporary conditions in the Chicago market. But extraordinary exports of corn, 14,404,705 bushels, against 9,441,854 bushels in the four weeks last year, shows how sorely foreign markets are pushed by the increasing demand for breadstuffs. Wheat has declined ¾ of a cent with the Chicago market and corn has meanwhile advanced ⅝ of a cent.

Failures for the week have been 295 in the United States, against 389 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 39 last year.

PULLED DOWN OUR FLAG.

Mexicans Did This on an Island and Raised Their Own.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 1.—The steamer Albion has arrived from a month's cruise down the coast.

"Our trip down the coast as far as Santo Domingo was void of any particular incident," said Roscoe Howard, one of the passengers. "On our return we took on a sailor at Acapulco, and from him I learned that he had been brought to that port by the Mexican gunboat Democrata from Clipperton island. He, with two other men, had been employed by a guano company to take charge of about 4,000 tons of guano that was stored in the warehouses on the island, and when they were landed there some nine months ago, they hoisted the American flag and notified the secretary of state of their action.

"On Dec. 14 the Democrata dropped anchor a short distance from the island and sent a boat's crew of marines to the island, but on attempting to land, the boat was dashed against a coral reef and suffered considerable damage. Finally the marines were landed, and after an official ceremony the Stars and Stripes were hauled down from the flagpole that had been erected by the Americans and in its place the Mexican flag was hoisted.

"Having taken formal possession of the island, the marines withdrew and notified the men who remained on the island not to allow any one to take away the guano under penalty of violating the Mexican laws."

Suits Filed Against Gas Wasters.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 1.—State Natural Gas Supervisor Leach of Kokomo has filed suit against the Allegheny Oil company, the only one operating in Delaware county, charging it with the waste of natural gas. The only wells producing oil in this county are near Gaston, northwest of Muncie. Two of them produce 100 barrels per day, and more than 4 000,000 feet of gas is going to waste. The suits are the results of steps taken by Muncie manufacturers at a recent meeting here.

A CITIZEN DISCUSSES.

One of the Vital Questions of the Day Fraught with Interest to Massillon People.

If there is anything in local indorsation when compared with foreign, if there is anything more convincing in the evidence held by people we know than those entertained by utter strangers, then Massillon people have the opportunity of their lives to decide these points when they read the views and opinions given below by Wm. Castleman, of 244 Plum street, township trustee of Perry, who said to our representative who called on him at his residence, "An old friend of mine who lives in Mill street, if you don't know him and you want to when you meet the tallest man in town you may be sure it is he. He was walking along with his hands on his back. I said to him, Well, David, how are you coming on?' He replied, poorly this kidney trouble is killing me Then I said to him. You go down to Baltzly's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidneys Pills and they will cure you, for I tried them and and they cured me and I was troubled for a good while with backache, it being very weak and aching terribly When I stooped to lift anything or sat any length of time, the first move I made meant a sharp stinging pain across the loins When I took cold it affected my back first, making it ache much worse Well after taking Doan's Kidney Pills two days I said to my wife, they are helping me, and they continued to do so right along. I told a number of other people whom I am acquainted with, that Doan's Kidney Pills are a mighty good remedy and I shall continue to tell them so."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50c. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The stock market was purely a holiday one, and while trade was light, there was considerable strength shown in what few stocks came out. Money on call at 3½, closing at 3 per cent. Traders wound up the old year of 1897 with a general belief that much higher prices will prevail in January 1898.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	140	141⅛	140	140⅜
American Tobacco	89	89¼	88¼	88¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
C. B. & Q.	99⅞	100	99⅝	99½
Chicago Gas	96½	96¾	96½	96¾
Jersey Central	9 ⅞	96⅛	95⅞	96
Louisville & Nashville	50½	50½	50⅜	50⅜
Manhattan	110⅜	112⅝	110⅜	111¾
Missouri Pacific	34	34	34	34
Rock Island	90	90¼	89⅝	89¾
St. Paul	95⅛	95⅛	94½	94½
Western Union	91⅛	91½	91	91¼

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The curiosity seekers in the wheat pit this morning were not as highly entertained as was expected. The last day of the great wheat deal went peacefully into oblivion. Total clearance, 731,000 bushels of wheat and flour. Puts and calls 91⅛ and 93⅜.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
Dec.	94¾	95⅛	94⅝	95
May	92¾	93¼	92¼	9.⅜
July	83⅞	84¼	83⅝	84
Corn.				
May	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29¾
July	30⅛	31	30⅛	30⅜
Oats.				
May	23¼	23¾	23⅛	23⅜
Dec.				
Pork.				
May	9 05	9 27	9 05	9 22
Jan.	8 89	9 00	8 80	8 97
Lard.				
May	4 80	4 87	4 80	4 87
Jan.	4 65	4 72	4 65	4 72

TOLEDO, Dec. 31. —[By Associated Press]—Wheat 94¼.

DALTON, Dec. 31.—Wheat, 90 cents.

NAVARRE, Dec 31.—Wheat, 88-90 cts.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	90
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	18-20
Corn	30
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 50-2.60
Timothy Seed	$1.00-1 10
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	18-20
Eggs, per dozen	20
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	8-11
Potatoes	65-70
White Beans, per bushel	1 00
Onions	65
Apples	80-90
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb	5½
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	90-1 00

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
Frank L. Baldwin, vs. Catherine Clay, et. al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, 3 miles north of Massillon, on

Wednesday, January 26, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situate in Jackson Township in said County, being all that part of the northwest quarter of Section Twenty-eight (28) in said Township, which is bounded as follows. Beginning at the northwest corner of said quarter, thence east along the north line thereof to the stream known as Mudbrook; thence along said stream south 27 degrees east to the center of the Middlebury road; thence along the middle of said road, 1st, south 47 degrees, west 27 1-5 chains to a stone, and 2nd, south 33 degrees, west 8⅝ chains to the south line of said quarter; thence westwardly thereon 10⅞ hains to its southwest corner and thence northwardly on its west line 40.45 chains to the place of beginning, excepting the certain tract of 25 acres, more or less, off of the south side thereof, conveyed by said Clays to Joseph Royer, April 3d, 1888, and also excepting so much of the strip of land 10 rods wide off of the west side of said quarter, which, on August 29th, 1871, belonged to Moses Clay, being 4 acres in the north and 4 acres in the south part thereof, leaving 2 acres, more or less, in the middle of said strip, being in all, to be sold, 65 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, but subject to all legal highways.

Appraised at four thousand, two hundred and twenty-five ($4 225.00) dollars.

Terms—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
BALDWIN & YOUNG, Attorneys.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independen Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shaidnagle are visiting Wheeling friends.

Mrs. Frank Hidey and children, of Lorain, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gravius.

William Gretzinger, well known in Massillon, sustained a broken wrist in a fall from a wagon, on Thursday.

John Yohe, an employe of Russell & Company, had his left arm badly injured on Thursday by being struck by a falling shaft.

The two George Harsh farms, in Lawrence township, will be sold at public sale by the executors, next Thursday, January 6.

Mr. Clement Russell's eightieth birthday anniversary was celebrated on Wednesday, at his residence, in East Tremont street.

The fact that various items in THE INDEPENDENT, want columns appear and disappear with such startling suddeness speaks for itself.

Dalton did not organize a board of trade, Friday night, the attendance being too small. Another meeting will be held Monday night.

Charles E. Jarvis, recently appointed township trustee to succeed the late W. H. Castleman, Friday, gave bond for $500 and took the oath of office.

Mrs. James Miller, living near the Fire Clay Brick Works, fell on the ice this morning and broke her wrist. Mrs. Dr. Hardy is in attendance.

Bell telephones have been placed in the office of the Massillon state hospital and in the residence of the superintendent, Nos. 244 and 242 respectively.

The installation of the officers of the Massillon City Union will take place at the Christian church, on January 9, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. W. M. Swihart, president.

Leaders of the Epworth League of the First M. E. church for January are: Miss Lottie Kay, Miss Susie E. Graybill, Miss Eva Johns, Miss Arletta Yost and William Johns.

Mrs. William Snyder of 47 South Mill street, is at her home near the village of West Lebanon, Wayne county, taking a much needed rest. She will return to Massillon in a few days.

For the forty-third consecutive time Jackson Day will be celebrated at Wooster, January 7th. Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene, of this county, is down on the programme for a speech.

Farmers are rejoicing over the fall of snow, which means protection to the wheat. The first bob-sleds of the season came to the city on Friday, much to the enjoyment of young America.

The Republicans of Orrville and vicinity will celebrate Lincoln's birthday. The anniversary of that event falling on Saturday, February 12, the meeting will be held on the evening of the 11th.

Sandusky police arrested seventy-five tramps last Wednesday. After listening to a lecture by the mayor they were marched outside the city limits, and guards stationed to prevent their return.

J. C. Gerbig, superintendent of the county infirmary, who was in Massillon yesterday, reported that institution greatly overcrowded, there being a greater number of inmates now than ever before.

Theo. Shaffer, of Alliance, has been received at the Stark county workhouse, having been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in that institution and to pay a fine of $200 for cutting William Arets.

Mr. Chester B. Searle gave a dinner on Friday evening in honor of Mr. Foster Lewis and Mr. Norville Lewis, of Cleveland. The other guests were J. G. Lester, Ralph Dangler, Frank Webb and J. C. Corns

Abraham Rank, aged 74 years and a pioneer resident of Canton, died Wednesday night after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Rank spent his entire life in Canton township and was an influential citizen. Six children survive him.

W. H. Kreiter, who has returned to Massillon from California to become a traveling salesman for C. L. McLain & Co., was for many years connected with that firm before going West. Mr. Kreiter has not yet moved his family to this city.

Members of the Friend family from Canton, Williams county, North Industry, West Brookfield and this city gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberger, 224 West Main street, on Thursday, and were very pleasantly entertained.

The Massillon and Canton Ladies' Club was entertained by Mrs. Pauline C. Schimke at her home, 30 N. East street Thursday. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. Moushey, of Canton, while Mrs. Schimke received the consolation prize.

A call has been issued for a mass meeting of the taxpayers of Holmes county, to be held at Millersburg, January 15th, for the purpose of organizing a county taxpayers' league. The main object of the league will be to effect a reduction in the salaries of county officials.

The Rev J. A. Bower, of Wooster, has been appointed chaplain and national organizer of the organization started by Private Dalzell and known as the Family of the Flag. It is an organization of soldiers and sailors, and is designed to perpetuate the genealogical history of its members.

The marriage of Mr. James Collier, of the high school corps of teachers, to Miss Emma May, of Shreve, took place at the bride's home, on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have returned to this city, and amid the good wishes and congratulations of a large circle of friends, have taken up their residence at 79 East Tremont street.

[illegible] of Anderson, Ind., who, Massillon for a brief visit recently, has left for Minnesota, where he will take charge of a tin plate mill. Mrs. Jones will remain in this city for a short time, the guest of Mr. and Mrs T. H. Morgan. Until recently, Mr. Jones was connected with the tin mills of Anderson.

The local postoffice authorities have been advised that all postoffice, customhouse and internal revenue examinations for the spring will be held between March 15th, and April 25th. All applications must be made prior to March 1st. Persons wishing to take any of the examinations, should apply at the postoffice for application blanks and further instructions.

An attempt was made, early this morning, to rob the C., L. & W. ticket office. The thieves entered through one of the rear windows, pried open the ticket case, and had evidently just completed arrangements to blow open the safe when frightened away. Tracks in the snow show that the attempted robbery was made shortly before the arrival of the station employes.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Skinner left Thursday for New York. They will sail January 4, for Gibraltar, proceeding from that point to Marseilles, where Mr. Skinner will assume his duties as United States consul. They were accompanied by Mrs. A. C. Wales, who will make a brief visit in New York. Numerous friends, including the entire staff of THE INDEPENDENT, gathered at the Fort Wayne station to wish the travellers "bon voyage."

No jollier company ever filled the ball room of the Massillon Club than that which gathered on Friday evening to dance the old year out and the new year in. Outside the wind and the snow were giving old 1897 an icy send off, but inside the light fell softly through pink tinted shades on charming faces and beautiful gowns, such as might well satisfy the most exacting demands of the young sprite arriving on the stroke of twelve. Dancing began at 9 o'clock and continued until half past 2, the orchestra being at its very best. The favorite two step was the composition of Mr. Chester B Searle. After the departure of the orchestra, Miss Barney and Mr. Searle presided at the piano, and the dancing continued until nearly 4 o'clock, when the new year was considered to have gained sufficient footing to be left to its own devices. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. McLain, of New York; Miss Grass and Miss Bailey, of Flushing; Mrs. William N. Thornburgh, of Chicago; Miss Corinne Barney, Mr. Foster Lewis, Mr. Norville Lewis and Mr. E. Baltzley, of Cleveland; Mr. Race, of St. Paul; Mr Charles Martin, of Colorado Springs, Mr. Caddy, of Pittsburg; the Misses Huntington, Miss Tonner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, and Messrs Bocklus, Spotts, Belden and Haight, of Canton.

JAMES DAVIS DEAD.

A Former Massillonian Injured in a Mine at South Ottumwa, Ia.

D M. Reese, 313 Sheridan avenue South Ottumwa, Ia., has written to THE INDEPENDENT, asking it to notify the relatives of James Davis that the latter met with an accident and was so badly injured that his death occurred within ten days. Mr. Davis was employed as a driver in a mine, at Ottumwa, and sustained a fractured skull by being thrown under the cars while attempting to quiet a fractious mule.

There are many families by the name of Davis in Massillon and vicinity, and THE INDEPENDENT has communicated with several without succeeding in finding the relatives of the unfortunate man. The letter refers particularly to a sister in Massillon, and as it is not unlikely that she is married and no longer bears the name of Davis, this paper has taken this means of reaching the proper person

It is almost certain that James Davis, of South Ottumwa, Ia., notice of whose death was given in Friday's INDEPENDENT, was a brother of John G. and Thomas Davis, residents of this city and employes of the Corns Iron and Steel Company. Mr. John Davis called at this office yesterday evening and said his brother James was employed at South Ottumwa, but that they had not heard from him for a long time, and thought he was somewhere on the Pacific coast, he having expressed his intention of going there. A letter has been forwarded to Mr. Reese, at South Ottumwa, asking for further information

OBITUARY NOTICE

MRS. MAGDALENA WAGNER.

The death of Mrs. Magdalena Wagner, aged 84 years, which occurred at 9 o'clock Thursday night, resulted from the infirmities of old age. Mrs. Wagner was born in Bavaria, Germany, and shortly after immigrating to this country was married to Henry Wagner, in Canton, in 1837, her maiden name being Yenner. Mr. Wagner was a blacksmith by trade, and upon taking up their residence in Massillon in the same year of their marriage, Mr. Wagner at once opened a shop here. Mr. Wagner died in 1874. Mrs. Wagner was the mother of eight children, one of whom, Louis, is dead. The others are Henry Wagner, Mrs. Frances Krier, Mrs Maria Benedict, Mrs. Ella Norton, John Wagner, William Wagner, and Mrs. Theresa McGrath, of Alliance. There are twenty-five grandchildren and twenty-three great-grandchildren. The funeral will take place from St. John's Evangelical church at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

FIDEL HARBURGER

The body of the late Fidel Harburger, a former resident of Massillon, whose death occurred at Zoar, Wednesday evening, will be brought to this city for interment in the Massillon cemetery, at 12:20 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mr. Harburger was 70 years of age. For twenty-eight years previous to his joining the Zoar Society, he resided on a farm east of Massillon.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Massillon Paper Company Defendant in a $10,000 Litigation.

THE DEPEYSTER MURDER TRIAL.

The Prisoner Wept at Mention of His Mother—Arguments Will Close this Afternoon and a Verdict is Expected Tonight—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, Dec. 31.—Today will conclude the trial of William DePeyster for the alleged murder of his wife, Mollie DePeyster. The arguments which were begun Thursday afternoon will be finished at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, the charge of Judge Taylor to the jury will not occupy more than a half hour, and a verdict will be reached some time tonight. The prisoner exhibited considerable emotion during the arguments presented by his attorney John C. Welty, especially when allusions were made to his DePeyster's, mother. Otherwise DePeyster remained impassive throughout the trial.

The defense has made strenuous efforts to prove that Mollie DePeyster's death was accidental, and presented evidence to show that DePeyster was attacked by his wife who attempted to strike him with the lamp which set fire to her clothing and caused her death The quarrel resulted, it is claimed, through Mollie calling her husband's mother a vile name, when DePeyster threatened to leave her because she, his wife, had robbed the man Hammond.

THE DEPEYSTER VERDICT

CANTON, Jan 1.—At 1 o'clock this morning the jury in the DePeyster murder trial reached a verdict, finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter. The penalty is imprisonment for from one to twenty years. Judge Taylor has not yet imposed sentence. DePeyster was tried for the murder of his wife, Mollie DePeyster, who burned to death in the fall. It was claimed that DePeyster struck her with a burning lamp. The defense undertook to prove that the affair was accidental.

The will of Ed A. Wikidal, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. The will of Christian Stoner, of Plain township, has been admitted to probate. A final account has been filed in the estate of Reinhard Keller, of Massillon. Wm. Sonnhalter has been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Hogan, of Massillon. Henry Hassler has been appointed administrator of the estate of W. C. Grant, of Bethlehem township, with will annexed.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Allen Whitmer and Jennie Plaskett, of North Industry; Ira E. Decker and Anna McDaniel, of Waynesburg; W. J. Stuhldreher and Flora L Witt, of Massillon, and William D Stewart and Daisy Jane Murphy, of Canton.

Samuel Leffel, of Massillon, has begun suit against the Massillon Paper Company to recover damages for personal injuries amounting to $10.000. The petition was filed in court late on Thursday by Lawyers Eggert & McLaughlin and Wann & Bow. The allegations are that while in the employ of the defendant company on November 18, 1897, Samuel Leffel was terribly scalded and permanently injured by hot water by a vat which had been insufficiently and carelessly covered.

The will of Eugenie Gillier, of Nimishillen township, has been admitted to probate, and Frank M. Balmat appointed executor. The sixth account of the trustee has been filed in the estate of Anna M. Holbyson, of Lawrence township. The guardian of the Leu heirs, of Massillon, has filed the fourth partial account.

A marriage license has been granted to Emanuel Wymer and Ida Grubb, of Cairo.

JOHN E. JORDAN ARRESTED.

Charged with Breach of Contract by Patrick Burke.

John E. Jordan, who, it is alleged, represents a Michigan coal syndicate, was arrested by Constable Wittmann, charged with obtaining property under false pretenses, and arraigned before Justice Robertson, in Canton. Mr. Jordan pleaded not guilty, and his hearing was fixed for January 5, at 3 o'clock. Bond was accepted. The complaint was filed by Patrick Burke, who claims that Mr. Jordan obtained certain leases for coal land from him for a consideration which has not been paid.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

CAMP CREEK GOSSIP.

CAMP CREEK, Dec. 31.—Mr. Manuel Boughman and Miss Estella Mashimer were united in the holy bonds of matrimony last week...L. Denning will work for Samuel Umbenhower next summer... There will be an institute at the Chapel school next week.

ITEMS FROM WEST BROOKFIELD.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Dec. 31.—A box social will be held at the home of Jacob Wolf, this evening, for the benefit of the Lutheran church...Charles Dunlap, who is attending Wittenberg college, is spending the holidays with his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Dunlap...Mrs. Charles Walter and Miss Lela McAllister went to Minerva Thursday, to spend a few days with friends...Mrs. Ida Braine and children are spending a few days with the former's sister, Mrs Ada Oberlin...Elwood Levers is spending a few days with friends in Wooster.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

PLANNING AN ICEHOUSE.

Conditions Necessary For Success—How Those May Be Attained.

The requirements for an icehouse are tersely summed up by Country Gentleman as follows: First, a dry foundation perfectly sealed against entrance of air; second, an airtight, nonconducting wall around the ice of such a character that any damp that might exist or happen in the wall may be evaporated from the outside, and thus tend, by the influence of evaporation, to cool the wall; third, a well ventilated cover or roof through which a current of air may pass, by which moisture gathering in the covering over the body of the ice may be evaporated, with the result of keeping the covering dry and cool; fourth, a solid body of ice packed so that all blocks, closely fitting, or having the spaces between them filled with small ice or the powdered fragments made in the filling swept into the crevices, make a single solid block of ice.

These requisites are best secured by a wooden house, with double walls filled in between with any dry, porous substance, so as to secure as many minute air spaces as possible. Dry sawdust answers this purpose better than anything else. Dry tan bark comes next, fine charcoal next, and after these dry forest leaves closely pressed down will serve the purpose. The house should be placed on elevated, dry ground, exposed to the wind and air, and having no shade. It should have a tight roof, with gables open to the air, so that a free current of air may pass through and over the covering of the ice, keeping this covering dry and perfectly sustaining its porosity, which would be destroyed if the covering should be wet and soggy. Inside the floor should be sealed against the entrance of air with the greatest care. This is the weakest part of an icehouse and is to be looked after particularly. A cemented floor is the best. There should be a good drainage on the floor by making several small channels, all conveying to one corner, where a perfect air trap made like an S laid on its side is placed, in which water will always stay, thus preserving the bottom from access of air which would otherwise enter and soon cut a way through the ice.

If these requisites are secured, no inside packing is needed. The ice may be packed close to the inner wall. Another safeguard is to have the ice cut in blocks, so that the joints are broken, as, for instance, 16 by 24 or 12 by 18, 3 feet lengthwise crossing 2, thus effectually preventing circulation of air through the mass. To illustrate the advantage and effect of this, it may be mentioned that ice cut in this way has been packed out of doors in a pile and merely covered by a heap of refuse tan bark and simply inclosed in a rough boarded inclosure, and it kept perfectly well all the summer.

If these necessary conditions are secured, any sort of shelter above ground in an airy location will keep ice, but an underground storage will fail because the conditions required cannot be secured.

The Campbell System.

The Campbell system of farming is being introduced in North Dakota, according to the Milwaukee Sentinel. In Kansas and Nebraska there are now 12 large experiment farms conducted by the railroads, and the same thing is being tried in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. The Burlington, Rock Island, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies are engaged in it, and farmers in the different states are watching the experiments with much interest.

This new system is for raising field crops without much rain, as described in The Country Gentleman. The soil is first thoroughly pulverized three or four inches with a disk plow or harrow. Then the land is plowed eight or ten inches deep, turning the fine top soil into the bottom of the furrow, and a surface packer packs the substratum firmly, leaving the top soil loose three inches deep. In the spring the ground is thoroughly harrowed and the wheat drilled in 24 to 30 inches apart for cultivation during the summer. A wide machine is used, so that a man and two horses can go over 20 to 25 acres a day. The idea is that constant cultivation retains moisture and enables the roots of the plants to make the most of what rain and dew fall, the "dust blanket" forming a mulch for the growing grain.

Concerning That Big Cornfield.

Mr. John Powers, Prophetstown, Ills., who was awarded first prize at the Illinois state fair for the largest yield of corn, writes to Prairie Farmer concerning his method in raising this corn. "Only one acre was raised that produced the immense yield—namely, 166 bushels 30 pounds. Sixteen loads of manure were spread on this acre last fall. The ground was plowed deep during the fall of 1896, and this spring before planting it was harrowed three times and was harrowed three times after planting. It was cultivated with a garden plow and hoed and thinned out, all suckers and unproductive stalks being pulled up."

Sugar and Sunshine.

"While high temperatures do not seem to be necessary plenty of sunshine is essential to a large percentage of sugar in beets," says Orange Judd Farmer. "Arizona leads all sections of the United States in the high percentage of sunshine, New Mexico is next to Arizona, and in both these territories sugar beets show a remarkably high percentage of saccharine matter. So sensitive is the sugar beet to the influences of sunshine that a few cloudy days just before harvest time will materially reduce the [illegible]

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE business place and residence for sale. Inquire at 62 South Erie street. Mrs. E. Hinderer.

A DRESS SUIT, nearly new, and in first-class condition. Will be sold very cheap for cash. Address J. F care of Independent office.

BUILDING LOT—Must be sold at once on very easy terms Located on Green street one lot removed from Waechter. Inquire at Independent office.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and cistern water, located at 9 West Tremont street Inquire of Mrs. F. Geltz, 209 State street, or S. Burd.

SLEIGHS—Two good sleighs. Call at Mrs. B. McCu-'s.

WAGON—A good heavy second-hand wagon for sale cheap. Inquire at the rolling mill

NEVERSLIP HORSE SHOES. Extra calks and wrenches for sale. Geo. H. Gove V S, office and stable rear of 24 East Main street, Massillon, O. Bell 'phone 208

VIOLIN—One "Collin Mezin," violin, Artist grade. Stradinarius model, a superb instrument, with fine leather (alligator skin) case, silk plush lined, and choice artist bow; will sell for $50.00 cash; bought four years ago by wealthy man, cost $200; placed in my hands for sale. It is a beauty in tone and finish. This offer good for eight days only. H. C. Baer. Music rooms 22 North Mill street.

LOST.

SHOE HORN—Silver shoe horn, a Christmas gift on Main street, East or North streets Finder return to Independent office and receive reward.

FOR RENT

A HOUSE of five rooms at 40 Edwin street Inquire of Z. T Baltzly.

A NEW house of five rooms with a large lot in Richville avenue. Possession given immediately. G. E. Rhine.

EDGEWATER—Will be rented upon reasonable terms to good tenant. James B. Dunn.

HOUSE—With five rooms, centrally located and in good condition. Possession given at once. Apply to E. A Jones, 128 East Tremont street.

HOUSE—Of four rooms, near Third street. Four-roomed house and summer kitchen, No. 206 South East street. Inquire at Diehenn Bros.

TWO dwelling houses; one corner Oak and Mill streets and the other in S. Erie street Inquire of J. H. Hunt.

TWO five roomed houses with city water, suitable for small family. Rent $6.00 per month. Inquire of W. A. Pietzcker.

WANTED.

MONEY—To loan on first class business property in Massillon, in sums of $4,000 to $10,000, at 6 per cent. Address Lock Box 435, Canton, O.

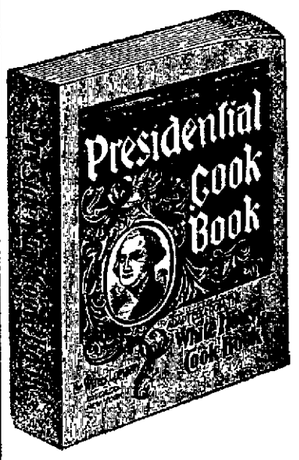
RELIABLE party to act as our agent. With small investment can make big money. Call or address, Hurst, Manager, Room 5, Central Savings Bank Building, Canton

FOUND.

A K. of P. CHARM. Apply at this office.

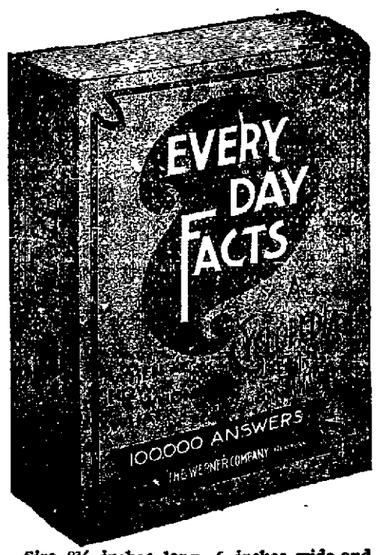
CAPE—A ladies' fur cape and package of gentleman's underwear Finder can have same by calling at Albright & Brecken-

SHOE—A ladies' shoe. Owner can secure same by applying at this office



A SIXTY DAY OFFER.

THE QUESTION INSTANTLY ANSWERED.



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